

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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There is a committee of one hundred citizens of Cincinnati, organized for the promotion of fraud in voting and to secure the right of suffrage against all intimidation. It is a good city in which to begin such a work of purification, but it seems that its labors, if it labored at all, came to naught. The democratic committees and inspectors of the large cities have had such long experience in committing frauds that it requires a committee of more than one hundred to keep them from fraudulent acts.

It seems that President Cleveland is not put out by the declaration of Postmaster Pearson, of New York, that he will support Mr. Davenport for governor. The president is inclined to consider this offensive partisanship, which is another of the many inconsistencies of the present administration. He will go to Buffalo and openly vote for Hill, the co-laborer with Tweed, and this is not regarded as offensive, but when a republican votes for an irreproachable republican for a high office, the act becomes a piece of offensive partisanship. This is a blow to the magnanimity that is stunning beyond description.

With more than seven hundred out of the twenty-three hundred presidential post-offices already in the hands of the democrats, the appointment of from fifty to seventy-five a week brings the quillmen closer to the republicans who hang on to their offices. Twenty-seven appointments to presidential offices were made Wednesday, the lucky persons being scattered pretty widely over the country. The majority were to fill vacancies, although the number of resignations could have been led to believe at this time last year. Unless Mr. Stevens returns to his post pretty soon it is clear that Postmaster General Vilas will get too best of him.

The readers of the Gazette have not forgotten an order that Postmaster General Vilas issued in March last, which read as follows: "Postal clerks who have become efficient and valuable men, against whom no just complaint of neglect, inattention, or want of fidelity, honesty or efficiency can be brought, and who have not turned their attention to political labors during their service, need have no fear of being disturbed so long as they continue to render meritorious and faithful service." Well, down south was John R. Hawkins, a young colored man who had served as a postal clerk on the route between Raleigh and Norfolk since February 1, 1871. Entering upon his work with a becoming sense of his responsibility, Mr. Hawkins made himself so useful that he was soon promoted, and, accepting this promotion as an encouragement to zeal and proficiency, he thereafter rendered all his time and strength to the government, and became, as he tersely expresses it, "a slave to the railway mail service." He never felt inclined to political activity and if he had felt so inclined, he never had the time to spare. With all Mr. Hawkins' devotion to his business, the official use was not spared in his case. A democrat wanted his place, and he got it. But this is not all. The democrat was a green hand of course, and Mr. Hawkins was ordered to give his successor instructions in the mail service until the latter knew enough to run the business himself.

THE GERMAN REVOLT IN NEW YORK.

The leading German democratic daily in New York city, the Staats Zeitung, has boldly pronounced against Hill and in favor of Davenport, for governor of New York. It speaks the sentiments of thinking German democrats, not only in that state but throughout the nation. In a recent issue it editorially says: "It does not speak well for Mr. Hill that Tammany Hall and Irving Hall are enthusiastic for him, that the people of the old canal ring about themselves hoarse for him, and that Hill, both before and during his gubernatorial term, has gained for himself no other reputation than that of a politician who is always bent on obtaining votes, and makes his official actions subservient to this end. Mr. Davenport, on the other hand, has won a good name in official positions and is regarded as a 'high toned politician.' While everybody may be convinced that Hill's case of his re-election, would prove himself grateful to the worst politicians of the halls and rings, in return for their exertions in his behalf, and would grant all possible demands of those fellows, such bad elements had absolutely no part in Mr. Davenport's nomination, and it may be therefore easier for him to rid himself of the claims of the republicans to a good administration, independent from corruptionists, are decidedly on Mr. Davenport's side, and this will decide the attitude of not a few voters, and probably of the majority of those who are not used to follow the parties through thick and thin. If the investigation committee of the senate, now in session here, should lay bare all the corruption rampant in official circles of the city, the voters might come to the determination to raise themselves once above party prejudices, and to use their votes in such a way that the spoils politicians would find less support from the next State Executive and the next legislature than last winter. In this case we should not be surprised if the voters of the city of New York showed no inclination to leave the governorship in the hands of a man, who, because of recent events, will feel himself more than ever obliged to the leaders of Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, to the 'friends he has made,' as the noble Ecclesius expressed it, while his courage will be less than ever sufficient to free himself from such obligations."

The finest assortment of fancy baskets at Sutherland's bookstore.

ONE MORE SINNER.

VIOLATION OF TRUST BY AN ILL-NOIS MAN.

Charged with Making Away with Twenty Thousand Dollars of Money Not His Own—Another Case of Confidence Misplaced—The Facts.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 16.—Early in September Henry R. Corley, secretary and acting treasurer of the Quincy Gas company, resigned his position at the request of the directors of the company. His intimate friends were informed that he was in financial trouble, and many facts concerning his operations were made known to a few persons, but efforts were made to hush the matter up on account of his family and relatives, who stand high in the community. It was asserted at the outset that Mr. Corley was short about \$1,000 in his accounts. After his resignation he went to Kansas City and became connected in a clerical capacity with the gas company there. Since then an examination of his books has been in progress, and his shortage has swelled from day to day. The first public announcement of his difficulty was made Thursday evening, when it was stated that his embezzlement will amount to from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Corley has been secretary of the company since 1878, and it is declared that his operations have extended over nearly all of these years. The finance committee of the gas company seemed to have implicit confidence in him, and made only a casual examination of his books. It is said that he has been able to cover up his work. He lived extravagantly, although receiving a salary of only \$1,000 a year, but no suspicion attached to him until a few months ago, when the exposure came. Corley's mother, who owns a large block of gas stock, secured the company to the extent of \$14,000, and it is understood that the company agreed not to prosecute. Corley has a wife and three children. An examination of his books, which include stock in the Kansas City and St. Louis gas companies, it is assumed that he intended to make his shortage good out of this stock, but that the exposure came too soon for him to do so. He has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of all citizens of Quincy. His appropriation of funds is a complete surprise, and has created a sensation.

PLAYED WITH THE PAIR.

Hanlan and Lee Amuse Themselves with a Double-Scull Race.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The double-scull race between Hanlan and Lee and Courtney and Conley, took place Thursday at Piquette Island, before a large concourse of spectators. At 3:30 p. m. all was ready, and shortly after 4 o'clock the word was given. Hanlan and Lee caught the water first, and after their start half a length to the front, steadily increasing this lead with a stroke of thirty-eight to the minute. Courtney and Conley seemed to pull rather wearily. At the first quarter, Hanlan and Lee led by three quarters of a length. From this to the three-quarters both crews pulled hard and kept the same relative distance apart. At the end of the first mile Hanlan and Lee had slightly increased the gap, turning the body a length in advance. Courtney and Conley stored wildly and made the turn rather clumsily. Hanlan and Lee won easily by three lengths in 18 minutes 15 seconds, with Courtney and Conley fifteen seconds later. When two and a half miles were completed Hanlan and Lee rested a few seconds, and again rested upon entering the home stretch. At each rest, when Courtney and Conley had almost reached their goal, Hanlan and Lee with a few quick strokes would send their shell ahead three or four lengths. Refused Omond stated that Hanlan could have made better time if he desired. Hanlan and Lee were greeted with great enthusiasm after the race. Very little money changed hands on the result.

The Board of Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Thursday morning's session of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions. Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, for the committee to which the treasurer's report has been referred, reported that the report was absolutely correct, and expressed the utmost confidence in the treasurer. In view of certain newspaper charges of a misappropriation of funds, the treasurer was recommended. The Hon. A. Hardy, of the prudential committee, said that the treasurer had been severely reprimanded; that the treasurer's account was audited by his auditors, examined by a committee, and his reports based on the reports of the examination. The prudential committee courted examination. On the speaker's motion a committee was appointed to examine the treasurer's report.

A Mischance of Microscopic Wonders.

PALMISTON, Pa., Oct. 16.—Wednesday evening a number of female pupils returning from school at Oakdale, near here were met by three boys (two white and one colored aged about 15 years) who attacked them with revolvers. All the girls escaped but Annie McKemp, 14 years old, who was seized by the young outlaws, terribly assaulted, and then left lying on the ground unconscious, where she was found some hours later by her friends. A posse was organized at once to capture the assailants, and after a long search they were run down and arrested at Piquette Island. The condition of Miss McKemp is serious, and it is feared she will not recover. In indignation runs high, and lynching is talked of. The boys arrested answer the description of three escaped prisoners from Morgantown reformatory.

Killed by Falling Timber.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 16.—The Troy & Boston railroad bridge at State Line, near North Bennington, N. Y., burned Tuesday. It is supposed the fire was caused by a spark from an engine. While attempting to save the bridge two members of the North Bennington fire department, James Wardell and M. Burke, were instantly killed by falling timbers, and C. F. Coy, a prominent business man of North Bennington, was fatally injured. Trains were running via Passburg Junction on Thursday night. The bridge was a high and long one, and passed over the highway as well as over the Wallumet river.

The Hog Problem.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The Cincinnati Price Current says that the number of hogs killed in the west last week is 145,000, compared with a similar number last year. The total from March 1 to date is 4,175,000, against 3,935,000 a year ago. The movement at various cities since March 1 is as follows: Chicago, 2,175,000; Kansas City, 700,000; Milwaukee, 100,000; Cedar Rapids, 160,000; St. Louis, 100,000; Indianapolis, 160,000; Cleveland, 120,000; Cincinnati, 100,000.

Liabilities Are Small.

New York, Oct. 16.—F. W. Smith & Co., bar dealer at 39 South street, have announced that their liabilities are small.

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt rheum and other blemishes of the skin, is but too aptly and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in ulceration thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will meet and vanquish the enemy in the stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand is increasing continually. Rogers, Seileck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

OSSEQUIES OF A CARDINAL.

An Immense Throng and Impassable Caravan at McCloskey's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Crowds began to assemble in the vicinity of St. Patrick's cathedral Thursday morning as early as 7 o'clock a. m., to witness the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Cardinal McCloskey. By the time the doors were opened it is estimated that 25,000 people were surging in the streets immediately adjacent to the edifice, and the strong force of police was kept busy preventing disorder, and keeping a carriage way open through the crowd.

About 9 o'clock the society of St. Vincent de Paul marched from the Orphan asylum to the cathedral and entered and immediately thereafter those who held tickets of admission to the inside of the building were permitted to enter, soon completely filling the vast auditorium. Then the clergy began to arrive, the first being Bishop Woodburn, of Ogdensburg, a life-long friend of Cardinal McCloskey.

Then followed the other bishops in the order assigned them. Among them were Bishops Rogers, McQuill of Rochester, O'Hara of Scranton, Courtney and Greenblatt of Burlington, (Vt.) Bishops O'Reilly of Springfield, Bourgeois of Detroit, O'Mahony of Toronto, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Bishop Mackenbach of St. Paul. Many other distinguished prelates of the Roman Catholic church in America.

The solemn office for the dead, was performed in most impressive manner, the chants being entirely Gregorian and singing by a very large choir. The dead cardinal lay in his coffin in which he was placed after the closing of the church Wednesday night. The hands were crossed across his breast. On his head rested his white mitre and on the left side of the coffin lay his crozier. Eight veterans of the papal army, wearing blue suits and green caps with gold stripes, stood guard four abreast behind and in front of the catafalque. Aside from the gorgeous drapery of the catafalque and the lights surrounding it, the drapery of the altar was as radiant by the rubrics, of the plainest character.

At the conclusion of the service of mass Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, believed by many to be the valiant's choice for the late cardinal's successor, read his last and began his sermon at the conclusion as follows: "Ecce homo." The Lord exalted Aaron." The archbishop then went on to compare the dead prelate with Aaron, with whom he said, "the Lord made an everlasting covenant, and gave him the priesthood of the nation and made him blessed in glory." The sermon was an eloquent review of the life and services of the dead prelate and a warm tribute to his memory. At the conclusion of sermon "the five absolutions" were pronounced by Archbishop Gibbons, Williams, Ryan, Corrigan and Bishop Lough of Brooklyn, and then the remains of the dead cardinal were borne through the aisles to the vault beneath the altar, where they were placed in a leaden coffin, which was then hermetically sealed and placed in the catafalque directly under the altar.

WHAT WILL ALEXANDER DO NOW?

The Powers Stand by the Treaty of Berlin, as It Works.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The note of the powers to Prince Alexander, directing him to recall Bulgarian troops from Roumelia, is the outcome of the conference of the ambassadors at Constantinople. The note does not in so many words demand that the status quo shall be restored, but warns the prince that unless he can retain the allegiance of Roumelia without force of arms the union will not be sanctioned by the powers, and in any event he must recognize the supremacy of the sultan.

Another Victim of a Horrible Crime.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—On Sept. 29 last, Carolina Acosta, aged 9 years, an interesting little Italian child, residing with her parents at 106 West Pratt street, went to the cobblers shop of Michael Samson, a vile looking Italian, where her mother's shoes were being mended. According to the little one's story, Samson enticed her into a back room, and there repeatedly outraged her. Since that time the little girl has been sick, and Thursday, in reply to her mother's questions, divulged Samson's terrible crime. A physician was then called in, and he discovered that the child was suffering from horrible and loathsome disease. Samson was at once arrested, and the Italian colony in that neighborhood were furious, and the excitement ran so high that it was feared the brute would meet with a violent death at the hands of Samson's wife and family at 95 Prudent street.

Knights Templar.

At the annual convocation of the Wisconsin grand commandery of Knights Templar, held in Milwaukee this week, no important changes were made in the working methods of the order. The following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

Grand Commander—Geo. H. Bensenberg, of Milwaukee.
Deputy Grand Commander—Nathan A. Randle, of Eau Claire.
Grand Generalissimo—Nathan O. Griffin, of Fond du Lac.
Grand Captain General—T. J. Brooks, of Escobedo.
Grand Prelate—The Rev. W. H. Watts, of Stevens Point.
Grand Sector Warden—Milo J. Pitkin, of LaCrosse.
Grand Junior Warden—N. C. Daniels, of Watertown.
Grand Treasurer—T. L. VonSuessenloch, of Delavan.
Grand Recorder—John W. Laffin, of Milwaukee.
Trustee for three years—Jeremiah Watts, of Racine.
Grand Standard Bearer—Wm. Helm, of Madison.
Sword Bearer—J. T. Fryer, of Dodgeville.
Warden—A. S. Lee, of Janesville.
Sentinel—Leonard Barrett, of Milwaukee.

You Suffer Cough with Colley's Cherry Cough Cure. It will cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other lung troubles. It contains no opium, and is the only safe remedy in the market. Try it. Price, 50 cents.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—3:30 P. M.

AS REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY A. W. MANNING.

REPRESENTING L. FARMER & CO., ROYAL MISSION, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, ROYAL.

INS. SCHENCK, CHICAGO.

ARTICLES. OPENED. HIGH. LOW. SET. CLOSING.

Wheat..... 89 1/2 89 1/4 89 1/4 89 1/4

Barley..... 81 1/2 81 1/4 81 1/4 81 1/4

Corn..... 40 1/2 40 1/4 40 1/4 40 1/4

Oats..... 25 1/2 25 1/4 25 1/4 25 1/4

Hay..... 12 1/2 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4

Butter..... 23 1/2 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4

Eggs..... 15 1/2 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4

Flour..... 3 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4

Wool..... 15 1/2 15 1/4 15 1/4 15 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

Real Estate COLUMN.
H. H. BLANCHARD.
SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR SALE.

ELGIN WATCHES
JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Plated-Ware, Fancy GOODS, ETC.
I aim to please both in quality and price. A bare enumeration of our stock would not satisfy you. A personal inspection only will convey an adequate idea of the

FURNITURE.
Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads.
MOSES & BRO.
22-24 West Milwaukee St. jy17dly

COAL!
Keep Warm.

J. H. GATELEY
Has added COAL to his business and is prepared to furnish the best "Yankee" and "Wood" coal at a low price. He has a large stock of all these favoring you with their orders. All orders filled with the promptness and care of a first-class business. Located on North Bluff St., opposite the Gas House. oct15

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS OF USE.
The Greatest Medicine of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Headache, Pain in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a feeling of heaviness, Bloating, Irritability of temper, Nervousness, with a feeling of having not eaten since dinner, Yellowishness of the face, Darkening of the eyes, Biliousness, with over the right eye, Throbbing, with a feeling of heat, Highly colored urine, and a fullness in the stomach.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA
Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system, purifies blood and restores vitality, tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. Sold by druggists.
OFFICE 14 Murray St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware And Cutlery.
HALL & FARNSWORTH,
SUCCESSORS TO
Webb & Hall.
THE JEWELERS!
Janesville, Wis.
TIN WORK OF ALL KINDS!
METCALF & GOWDEY.
31 West Milwaukee Street.

GO TO SOL TOBIAS'!
Opposite the postoffice, if you want anything in
ELGIN WATCHES JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Plated-Ware, Fancy GOODS, ETC.
I aim to please both in quality and price. A bare enumeration of our stock would not satisfy you. A personal inspection only will convey an adequate idea of the
Elegant Novelties
In our cases, I am now preparing for our full stock of Holiday Goods and offering great bargains for this purpose.
Repairing of All Kinds
A Specialty. **SOL TOBIAS.**
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.
1885. **SICLER'S CALIFORNIA** 1886.
Popular P. P. P. Parties.
Grand Excursions
Will leave Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis for Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu, Monday, Oct. 12, Nov. 16, and Dec. 14.
H. C. SICLER, Manager, 61 Clark St., Chicago.

Horse Shoeing.

JAMES GARDNER!
Has opened a establishment on East Milwaukee St., close by Galbraith Bros. barn, where he will give close attention to horse shoeing, and will also repair and alter harnesses. Special attention given to cases of interfering, corns, swelling, corns, etc., etc. dwt1

Unequalled Stock Of Good Clothing for Men and Boys

Our stock is immense, elegant and very cheap. The public appreciate these facts and are buying our goods freely. Every careful buyer will inspect our stock when in want of Clothing. No hand-me-downs, but good, well made and fresh goods, at job lot prices. We desire to call the attention of parents to the fact that we are now making a specialty of handsome and serviceable Fall Clothing for Boys and Children. In this department our stock is unequalled for newness in design and cheapness in price.
Best stock of Clothing in Town--OURS. The Cheapest Clothing in Town--OURS.
We must all eat, is the grocer's motto; and if you don't believe that we must all wear clothes, just try it when the thermometer registers 11 degrees below 0.
FOOTE & WILCOX.

STOVES, STOVES!

We are now ready for the Stove campaign of 1885. Our Stock is complete in every department. We make a specialty of the Thatcher Furnace, the Westminster, Acorn, and Royal Argand Stoves and Ranges.
OUR GUN DEPARTMENT
Is under the management of Mr. F. P. Stannard. Reboring a specialty. Guns to rent.
KIMBALL & LOWELL.

TOBACCO CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization Effected, to be Known as

The Northwestern Tobacco Growers' and Dealers' Association.

Points of Interest Discussed, Good Results May be Expected.

An Effort Will be Made to have the Tariff Increased on Imported Wrappers.

The first session of the tobacco convention, which convened in Lappin's hall yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, was largely attended. The Bower City band was present, and rendered some excellent music. The address of the Hon. E. N. Phelps, president of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, was one of the prominent features of the afternoon session. Mr. Phelps is a fine specimen of a Connecticut Yankee, and when he stood up before the large audience and in a clear and distinct voice, defined his position and the condition of the tobacco industry as relating to the Samatra law, it was evident to every man present that he was master of the situation and thoroughly competent to discuss the question intelligently. Mr. Phelps suggested that the convention should form a permanent organization before adjournment to act in concert with the eastern and middle tobacco growing states.

Regarding the tariff question he stated that three years ago in the city of Hartford, Conn., 8,000 tobacco growers assembled in convention. As a result of this convention a permanent organization was formed, whose executive committee appeared before the ways and means committee in congress at its next session and presented a bill which they supposed adequate to remedy the existing evil. The bill was passed and became a law. It provided that on all leaf tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent was suitable for wrappers, a duty of seventy-five cents if not stemmed, and one dollar per pound if stemmed, be imposed. Before the law was fairly enrolled, parties in New York, who were deeply interested, started for Holland and superintended the packing of tobacco for the American market. As a result the law was so manipulated that eighty-four per cent only was suitable for wrappers and thus the law was evaded on a technicality which was not contemplated.

Again the New England Committee appeared before Congress with a bill which provided that Samatra tobacco of certain grades and texture, of which one hundred pounds should weigh a pound, shall be required to pay a duty of seventy-five cents. Again they received recognition and the bill became a law, but the foreign packers were not to be outdone, and by careful handling the Samatra crop of wrappers was so nicely assorted that ninety-nine leaves would weigh a pound and thus the spirit of the law was defeated. This is the attitude of the Samatra question as it confronts us to-day, and it is a grave question, requiring a concert of action on the part of all the tobacco growing districts of the country. As a result of the evasion the speaker stated that only a single bale of Samatra which came to our ports last year, paid a duty of 75 cents. When it is considered that the quality of Samatra is fine and silky, and the leaf small and delicate, and that one pound for wrapper purposes equals four pounds of domestic, it will be readily seen that the rapidly increasing importation means stagnation to the home industry.

Mr. Phelps then stated that the New England Association had decided to make another appeal to Congress, and after mature deliberation they had decided to frame a bill which should cover all imported wrapper stock and request that the duty be placed at \$1.00 per pound for unstemmed, at \$1.25 per pound for stemmed. He had come from Connecticut to attend the Northwestern convention for the purpose of presenting this question and he asked that the matter be carefully considered.

At the close of Mr. Phelps' address the convention proceeded to permanent organization with the following results: President—Dr. S. L. Lord, of Edgerton. Secretary—Mr. A. M. Valentine, of Janesville.

Treasurer—Mr. U. B. Conrad, of Janesville.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. F. W. Coon, of Edgerton.

Executive Committee—Captain Pliny Norcross, of Rocky John Estates, of Dane; W. D. Hoard, of Jefferson; James Hutson, of Rock.

State at large—Clinton Babbitt, of Rock.

Mr. A. M. Valentine addressed the convention, and stated that in accepting the office of secretary, he wanted to define his position; that while he favored a high protective tariff on imported tobacco, he doubted the policy of going before the next session of congress with a demand for the revision of the tariff. If the present law could be enforced in spirit, it ought to furnish sufficient protection.

Hon. L. B. Caswell was introduced, and said that he never made a speech on tobacco; he was present to-day, more particularly to learn; he presumed the question of most importance was the tariff, and he was glad to learn from Mr. Phelps that congress was not responsible for negligence in the matter, as the bills presented had been passed as framed by the New England Association, the evasion of the law which had resulted was a base fraud.

The present tariff it collected as designed might be sufficient, but this fact confronts us, the culture of Samatra tobacco is yet in its infancy, and unless held in check it will soon crowd out our domestic leaf. There was no harm in asking for a higher tariff, and if the tobacco growing districts of the country would combine and by concert of action request congress to pass a law similar to the one suggested by Mr. Phelps, he believed that congress would be glad to give them relief. The great difficulty in revising the tariff was to bring any single industry to the front, in the long

schedule of 1,200 dutiable articles, so many industries are represented that the moment one is touched, the entire list is affected and clamored for a hearing, yet he believed that the tobacco interests covering as they do a wide range of territory were in a position to command a hearing. As a member of the house and interested in a leading tobacco district he would do all in his power to accomplish the desired results.

Mr. Phelps again spoke and said that he was opposed to politics entering into the discussion. The first question that will come before congress at its next session will be a revision of the tariff. (Now England will be there to be heard, and so will Wisconsin. One dollar per pound is not an exorbitant revenue on imported leaf tobacco, and would not be burdensome to the small syndicates of importers who now declare a dividend of four hundred per cent. There was more than one way out of the woods. If necessary the duty on filters could be reduced from thirty-five to seventeen and a half cents per pound, thus giving us a better cigar for less money and adding to the profit of home manufacturers.

Mr. H. C. Adams, of Dane, was called for, and addressed the meeting very briefly but eloquently. He was a hearty sympathizer with the movement.

Mr. Babbitt declined to serve on the executive committee, on account of not having the time to devote to it, and Mr. Adams was elected to fill the vacancy.

Hon. R. M. La Follette, member of congress from Madison, addressed the convention, and committed himself as willing to do all in his power for the protection of the industry.

The afternoon session adjourned at 4:30 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

IN THE EVENING.

The convention re-assembled at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and was called to order by Vice-President Pliny Norcross, of Janesville.

The chair stated the regular order to be the discussion of amendment of the tariff law, but as there were several distinguished strangers present, many had expressed a desire to hear remarks and views of the honorable gentlemen, who were willing to speak, he deemed it proper to call them out at this time, remarking that Congressman Gunther, of Oshkosh, and a son of Congressman Burdick, of Freeport, Ill., had arrived on the evening train and were now in the hall.

In response to calls, Hon. Richard Gunther, of Oshkosh, stepped forward and was introduced by Mr. Norcross. Mr. Gunther said he did not come to make a speech, but to learn what the people interested in tobacco wanted. The tariff law was not what it ought to be to protect the industries of America. He was for tariff—a prohibitory tariff—so far as protecting home industries. He favored any law which would protect the labor of this country against the slave and cheap labor of foreign countries, and as between Americans and foreigners, he was always with the Americans. He was glad to see Wisconsin booming as a tobacco producing state, and would do all he could in congress to further the interests of those engaged in the growing of tobacco. Mr. Gunther was frequently and heartily applauded.

Mr. Edward L. Burdick, of Freeport, Ill., son of Congressman Horatio C. Burdick, of Freeport, Ill., was introduced. Mr. Burdick said it was his first attempt at a public speech, and they must not expect much. Many people in Stephenson county, Illinois, were engaged in raising tobacco, and it was the intention of his father to be present at this meeting, but the press of public business at home prevented. He thanked the convention for the courtesy of calling him forward, and retired.

Following this a long discussion ensued on the tariff on Samatra tobacco. Mr. E. N. Phelps, of the New England Association, making some very pointed remarks relating to the law, and the concerted action which the convention ought to take in order to be heard before congress. Several other gentlemen also made remarks, on the same points. Congressman Caswell came forward and offered the following as a memorial to congress:

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Your memorialists, the growers of tobacco in the northwest, in convention assembled at Janesville, Wis., respectfully represent under the present law imposing a duty upon the quality of tobacco used for wrappers in the manufacture of cigars, and the decisions of the treasury department, great injustice is done to the tobacco industry of the United States.

That the act of congress of 1833, imposing a heavy duty upon the highest grades of tobacco, was enacted with an avowed purpose to force the quality of our own production, and was supposed to be subjected to a duty of not less than seventy-five cents and one dollar per pound. But by manipulation and a system of grading, nearly the whole crop of Samatra tobacco is brought within the lowest class, and pay a duty of 35 cents only. This is conclusively shown by the records of the treasury department, wherein it appears that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, there was imported from Samatra under the head of "Suitable for wrappers," and on which a duty of seventy-five cents per pound was paid, only 28,070 pounds valued at \$24,336, or about one cent per pound, while at the same time imported from the same source, valued at \$1,887,359, or eighty-five cents per pound, paying a duty of thirty-five cents only. The evasion is accomplished by grading the packages slightly below the grade, which is subjected to the highest duty, though in value it is but one cent per pound less.

In view of the cheap lands, and of the extreme low price paid for labor upon the island of Samatra, where this tobacco is produced, we deem it impossible here, with the necessary capital involved in its culture, and the just and fair remunerative prices, which our intelligent labor commands to compete with the foreign production, and to produce a tobacco of such quality and quantity as to prevent the monstrous fraud, to which this law, well intended, is now subjected, and thereby save, if you do not protect, an industry so important as the growth and culture of tobacco to the whole United States.

This also caused a lengthy discussion, and finally the document was accepted and referred to the executive committee for their consideration.

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